(b) 31st March, 1987.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Statistics are not being maintained by the Government in this regard.

Vacancies in Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in Delhi

*5. SHRI K. GOPALAN:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in Delhi and the number of disputes and applications pending in each Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal as on date;

(b) the details of the Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals where there is no presiding officer or judge at present along with the date on which the vacancy occurred;

(c) what steps have been taken to fill up the vacancies expeditiously; and

(d) the total number of disputes which are pending disposal for more than three years and for more than five years in each of these Courts/Industrial Tribunals along with the steps taken for their speedy disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) There is one Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court at New Delhi. There are three Industrial Tribunals and eight Labour Courts under Delhi Administration. One of these eight Labour Courts has been sanctioned in October, 1986. The pendency in each Court/Tribunal as on 30-9-1986 is as under—

	Cases	Applications
(a) Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, New Delhi	150	500
(b) Industrial Tribunal No. I, Delhi	984	229
(c) Industrial Tribunal No. II, Delhi	891	252
(d) Industrial Tribunal No. III, Delhi	—	—
(e) Labour Court, No. I, Delhi	1003	862
(f) Labour Court No. II. Delhi	1108	2876
(g) Labour Court No. III, Delhi	1215	2702
(h) Labour Court, No. IV, Delhi	871	1441
(i) Labour Court No. V, Delhi	1676	1149
(j) Labour Court No. VI Delhi	413	63
(k) Labour Court No. VII, Delhi	380	574

One Industrial Tribunal (No. I) is without the Presiding Officer since 1-10-1985 and two other Tribunals since 12-8-1986. One Labour Court which was sanctioned in October, 1986 is also vacant.

The Delhi Administration have approached the Delhi High Court, as well as the High Courts of other neighbouring States viz. Uttar Pradesh; Punjab and Haryana; Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh for sending a panel of suitable and eligible Judicial Officers for appointment. Retired persons having the prescribed qualifications are also being considered.

The number of disputes pending disposal for more than three and five years as on 30-9-1986 in each Tribunal/Court is as under:—

		Over 3 Years	Over 5 Years
(a)	Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi	26	26
(b)	Industrial Tribunal No. I, Delhi	26	6
(c)	Industrial Tribunal No. II, Delhi	123	—
(d)	Industrial Tribunal No. III, Delhi	—	—
(e)	Labour Court No. I, Delhi	120	—
(f)	Labour Court No. II, Delhi	75	135
(g)	Labourt Court No. III, Delhi	55	25
(h)	Labour Court No. IV, Delhi	74	188
(i)	Labour Court No. V, Delhi	143	100
(j)	Labour Court No. VI, Delhi	—	—
(k)	Labour Court No. VII, Delhi	7	5

Periodical meetings of Presiding Officers of Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals are convened by the Secretary (Labour) Delhi Administration, to review the pendency and the Presiding Officers are asked to give priority to old cases. For prompt disposal of the disputes, the cases are transferred from one Court to other in the interest of equitable distribution and disposal of work.

With a view to ensure speedier disposal of cases, monthly norms of disposal of disputes have been fixed. Central Government has amended the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, providing for time limits for disposal of references. The monthly norms of the work of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts is periodically monitored. The Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, have also been amended to provide for time frame for different stages to ensure speedy disposal.

GATT Conference

*6. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Ministerial Conference of GATT held recently at Punts Del Esto, the United States of America demanded that negotiations on trade should include services also;

(b) if so, what was the stand taken by India; and

(c) what was the outcome thereof?